

The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME IX.]

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1859.

[NUMBER 21.]

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

B. GODWIN, Editor.
B. GODWIN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
BERRY'S CITY HOTEL, PROPRIETOR.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RE-
spectfully inform his friends and
the public generally, that he
has leased for a term of years the
premises formerly kept by George A.
Hinton, Esq., and is now prepared to ac-
commodate all who may favor him with their
travels.
His table will always be furnished with the
best of the market, and his
servants will be found polite and attentive.
The traveling public are requested to give
him a call. Every possible exertion will be
made to give entire satisfaction to those who
stop at the "CITY HOTEL."
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THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LEAS-
ed for a term of years this spacious and
comfortable hotel, would announce their
readiness to accommodate the traveling public,
and a number of them, as to meet with
approbation.
This House is known to be one of the largest
and most comfortable in the State, and the
special attention will be paid. Add to
this a TABLE well supplied with all the
necessaries, and the public will find it
to be one of the best places to stop in the
State, and the public will find it to be one
of the best places to stop in the State.
J. B. GODWIN.

A CAROL

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
GATESVILLE, N. C.
CAN accommodate from 200 persons in
the best style; also I have one of the largest
dinner saloons in the State, and have lots of
accommodation for the public generally.
J. B. GODWIN.

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JAMES W. HINTON,
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WILL attend the Courts of Pasquotank,
Perquimans, Chowan, Currituck and Cur-
rituck, and will give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to him.
Office on Main Street, next door to the
House.
J. B. GODWIN.

J. B. GODWIN,

DENTAL SURGEON.

CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF HIS PRO-
fession at his rooms, in the new brick build-
ing erected by James W. Hinton, Esq., one
block east of the Leigh House.
J. B. GODWIN.

CHARLES E. LINTHICUM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GATESVILLE, N. C.
WILL attend the Courts of Gates, Hert-
ford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank,
and will give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to him.
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ARMS, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS
AND FINE CUTLERY,
Bond Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
J. B. GODWIN.

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The undersigned
have this day formed a Co-partnership,
the style and firm of DELK & LINDSEY,
for the purpose of conducting a General Com-
missionary Business. We most respectfully solicit
patrons; pledging ourselves to prompt
attention to all business confided to
us.
J. B. GODWIN.

EDWIN H. DELK,

Late of Hardy & Delk,
EDMUND C. LINDSEY,
Late of Currituck Co. N. C.
J. B. GODWIN.

"TIN WARE."

WE WOULD SAY TO OUR CUSTOMERS
and the public that we have on hand
and for sale the largest and best stock of
Tin Ware ever before exhibited in
this State. Country merchants and others
are invited to call and give us a call
at our place of business.
J. B. GODWIN.

WE OPENED at the "Bee Hive,"

two
of one yard wide Brown Cotton, at
the very heavy goods, worth 10 cts.
each.
J. B. GODWIN.

HERRINGS!!

DELK & LINDSEY, FOR
J. B. GODWIN.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ALBEMARLE DISTRICT.
April Term, 1859.
Ed. O'Neal and others,

MONITION.

Sch. Algeon
To E. L. BIGGS, Judge of said Court:
Whereas the Libel of Edward O'Neal,
Master of the ship, Farrow O'Neal, and Stephen
Reaney, citizens of said State, sheweth
that on or about the 1st day of June, A.
D. 1858, they shipped as seamen on board
the ship or vessel called the Algeon, whereof
G. E. Sampson was master, being then in
the port of Elizabeth City, N. C., and
designed for a voyage to the port of
Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, from
thence back to the port of Elizabeth City,
N. C.

He, the said G. E. Sampson, master as
aforesaid, did hire the said Libellants to
serve as mariners on board said ship or ves-
sel for and during said voyage at the rate
of eighteen dollars per month, and signed
the shipping articles, which they pray to
have produced either by the Captain or
master or Wm. Messenger, the owner of
said vessel.

The vessel or ship arrived at the Port of
Kingston, Jamaica, on or about the 1st
day of August, and reached the port of
Elizabeth City, N. C., on or about the 8th
day of October, 1858, when the said G.
E. Sampson, master aforesaid, discharged
your Libellants from the service on board
said vessel as seamen without paying them
their wages, although repeatedly requested
to do so, which amounts to about one hun-
dred dollars to each one of your Libellants.
They sheweth unto your honor that each
one of your Libellants performed their duty
truly and faithfully as seamen while on
board the said Algeon, and deserves the
wages charged at Eighteen Dollars per
month.

Libellants therefore pray that they may
have admiralty process against said schooner
or vessel Algeon, her tackle, apparel,
boats and furniture, and monition as is
usual in like cases. Therefore, all persons
having an interest in said ship or vessel
Algeon are requested and required to
appear and answer the allegations hereof.
Libellants further pray that the said ship
or vessel may be condemned with her ap-
paratus, tackle, furniture, &c., and the pro-
ceeds thereof may be applied to the satis-
faction of Libellants' claims, and that they
may have such other and further relief
as their respective cases require.

JNO. M. JONES, CT'.

U. S. D. C.

W. A. Moore, Proctor.

January 4, 1859. 19-11.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—

December Term, 1858.

J. K. Abbott,

ATTORNEY.

William Sawyer, Jr.,

IT APPEARING TO THE SATIS-

faction of the Court that the Defendant

William Sawyer, Jr., is a non-resident of

this State, on motion it is ordered by the

Court that publication be made in the

"Democratic Pioneer" for six weeks, notifi-

ng the said Wm. Sawyer, Jr., that he per-

sonally be and appear at the next term of

this Court to be held at the Court-house in

Camden, on the second Monday of

March next, then and there to plead, an-

swer, or demur to the said suit, or Judg-

ment will be taken pro confesso against him.

Witness, WM. A. DUKE, Clerk of our

said Court, at office in Camden, the 27th

day of December, A. D. 1858.

WM. A. DUKE, CL'K.

Jan. 4, 1859—6w [Pr. f. \$5.62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—

December Term, 1858.

Wm. Shepard Mercer,

ATTORNEY.

Jno. M. Dough,

IT APPEARING TO THE SATIS-

faction of the Court that the Defendant

Jno. M. Dough, is a non-resident of this

State, on motion it is ordered by the Court

that publication be made in the "Demo-

cratic Pioneer" for six weeks, notifying

the said Jno. M. Dough that he personally

be and appear at the next term of this

Court to be held at the Court-house in

Elizabeth City, on the 1st Monday of

March next, then and there to plead, an-

swer, or demur to the said suit, or Judg-

ment will be taken pro confesso against him.

Witness, James W. Hinton, Clerk of our

said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, the

27th day of Dec., A. D. 1858.

JAMES W. HINTON, CL'K.

Dec. 28—6w [Pr. f. \$5.62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—

December Term, 1858.

Jno. L. Hinton,

ATTORNEY.

Nathan Halstead,

IT APPEARING TO THE SATIS-

faction of the Court that the Defendant,

Nathan Halstead, is a non-resident of this

State, on motion it is ordered by the

Court that publication be made in the

"Democratic Pioneer" for six weeks, notifi-

ng the said Nathan Halstead that he per-

sonally be and appear at the next term

of this Court, to be held at the Court-house

in Elizabeth City, on the first Monday of

March next, then and there to plead, an-

swer, or demur to the said suit, or Judg-

ment will be taken pro confesso against him.

Witness, James W. Hinton, Clerk of our

said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, the

27th day of Dec., A. D. 1858.

JAMES W. HINTON, CL'K.

Dec. 28—6w [Pr. f. \$5.62.]

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1859.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and was
shortly afterwards called to order by Mr.
Speaker Clark.
There not being a quorum—twenty mem-
bers only being present.
On motion of Mr. Eades, the Senate
took a recess till a quarter to 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House also met at 10 o'clock, and
was called to order by Mr. Speaker Settle.
Henry Mordecai, Esq., Commoner elect
from Wake county, to fill the vacancy oc-
casioned by the resignation of Ed. G. Hay-
wood, Esq., presented his credentials, took
the requisite oath, was duly qualified and
took his seat.

There being no quorum present, the
House took a recess till a quarter to 12
o'clock.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock, both branches
re-assembled.
In the Senate, Mr. Steele, from the
joint select committee to make arrange-
ments for the inauguration of Gov. Ellis,
offered a report which was adopted.

In the House, a similar report was of-
fered by Mr. Baird, of Buncombe, which
was adopted.

A message was received from the House
proposing to proceed with the inauguration,
and inviting the members of the Senate to
attend in the House. Concurred in, and the
Senate proceeded to the House in the order
of the programme, led by the Speaker
and Principal Clerk, and took the front
seats to the right of the Speaker.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. ELLIS.

The attendance of spectators was consid-
erable, taking into account the unfavorable
weather, which had not the effect, however,
of keeping away all of the fair sex—about
a dozen of whom were in the gallery.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, Gov. Ellis, ac-
companied by Ex-Gov. Briggs, Ex-Gov.
Swain, Chief Justice Pearson, Justices
Battle and Ruffin and the Committee of
Arrangements entered the hall and took
their allotted places—Gov. Ellis occupying
the Clerk's desk with Ex-Gov. Briggs and
Chief Justice Pearson. Justices Battle
and Ruffin, Ex-Gov. Swain and the Com-
mittee of Arrangements occupied the seats
immediately in front of the Speaker's stand.
Speakers Clark and Settle occupied the
Speaker's seat. The members of the House
took the seats to the left of the Speaker's
stand, and in the rear of the Senators on the right.

Speaker Clark now formally announced
that the election in August last had re-
sulted in the choice of Hon. John W. Ellis,
that he had been informed of his election,
had accepted the appointment and was now
present to take the oath required by law.
Gov. Ellis then addressed the Assembly
as follows:

Fellow-Citizens

of the Senate and House of Commons:

The ceremony in which we are about to
engage, presents a fitting occasion to ren-
der our humble acknowledgments to Al-
mighty God, for the many social and polit-
ical blessings that we have enjoyed under
His Providence.

This day we have assembled as a free
people, through our representatives, to wit-
ness a succession in the office of Chief Ex-
ecutive Magistrate of the State: a suc-
cession, which like those preceding it, being
effected by the free action of the popular
will, presents to the world a renewed evi-
dence, that with us, "all political power
is vested in, and derived from the people
only."

Based upon this great principle, our po-
litical organization, formed though it was
in the most unpropitious hour of a doubtful
revolution, has under Divine superinten-
dence, been sustained and preserved,
through almost an entire century; securing
to our people the blessings of peace, and
presenting at stated periods, as prescribed
by law, the spectacle we are allowed to look
upon to-day. From the inauguration of
the government to the present time, one
Chief Magistrate after another has quietly
departed from office, upon the expiration
of his term, and his successor has been du-
ly installed, without disturbance or com-
motion, and with the ready acquiescence
of a united people.

During the same period almost all the
nations of the earth, beyond the circle of
American States, possessing forms of gov-
ernment similar to our own, have been con-
vulsed by internal violence and discord.—
In many of them revolution has rapidly
succeeded revolution, and war has followed
fast in the footsteps of war, devouring with
rapidity the blood and substance of their
disfranchised people.

While these obvious truths of history in-
cline our hearts with gratitude towards the
Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that He
has so controlled the affairs of men as to
prevent from this people the calamities that
have befallen others, they induce a pleasing
contemplation of those principles of our
government that have been made the instru-
ment, in the hands of Providence, of ef-
fecting for us so distinguishing a happiness.
It is this government of the popular will,
as ascertained through the medium of the
majority, that has secured to us this un-
interrupted peace, this unbroken repose, with
all their attendant social and domestic bless-
ings. Indeed, it is difficult to perceive how
such a government, so long as the people
themselves continue virtuous and intelli-
gent, can ever be shaken by internal
violence.

Founded in natural reason, the will of
the majority commends itself to the judg-
ments of men, and receives a united ap-
proval, by drawing after it, through a con-
viction of its justice, the quiet acquiescence
of the minority. There is a moral force
derived from the well ascertained judgment
of a majority of intelligent freemen, before
which no resistance of faction can prove
dangerous, and over which no cause of re-
bellion can ever triumph. And it is a cess

not to be supposed, that an enlightened
people would, at any time, resort to the ir-
regular means of force to effect a desired
change in government, when the same might
be accomplished by peaceful methods en-
tirely at their discretion.

Well assured, then, are we of the solid
foundations upon which rests our domestic
tranquillity: And this peace at home is the
most reliable safeguard against those ex-
ternal dangers to which nations are liable,
since under its gentle influences prosper-
ity most the great material interests of the
people which constitute that wealth, in which
lies the strength of the State. But the
superiority over others of a government of
the majority is not alone manifested by our
own successful example, or the example of
those States associated with us in the Am-
erican Union.—The common content of
mankind furnishes a testimony in behalf of
popular government. We occupy at the
present time a stand-point in history, from
which, looking back upon events that have
passed, and around us upon those that are
transpiring in the present, we are enabled
to measure the triumphant march of demo-
cratic principles in every land, and among
every people where the lights of civilization
have reached, disclosing as they progress
those minds that have hung around the
human intellect in the strong bonds of
prejudice, and illustrating the beautiful
consistency of the Creator's wisdom, who, as
He holds men accountable for their ac-
tions, has not denied them the capacity for
self-government and control.

The just powers of the people are now
being widely felt and acknowledged; and
it is plain to be seen that the current of
governmental reforms, at least in civilized
countries, is democratic in its tendencies;
and in all States like our own, where the
wind has freedom of action, and men are
left to follow the convictions of the judg-
ment, these tendencies are more decided
and unequivocal in their character.

Believing the democratic to be the true
theory of government, I shall ever regard
an extension of its teachings amongst us as
a public blessing. Convinced of the truth
of the principle it involves, I do not fear
its universal application; and, following
principles, would willingly see the popular
will brought to bear directly, and without
the intervention of agents, upon all ques-
tions touching the practical operations of
our government, where the same may not
be rendered impossible by the interposi-
tion of merely physical causes.

Entertaining these sentiments, I can, with
entire satisfaction, congratulate you upon
a recent advance made in popular govern-
ment in our own State. At the late elec-
tions the people were, for the first time,
permitted to exercise the privilege of free
and universal suffrage; and certainly the
result furnishes no circumstances calculated
to create apprehensions for the welfare of
our political institutions.

In appearing before you to-day, gentle-
men, to assume the responsibilities of the
high station to which I have been called, I
must be indulged in an expression of my
profound gratitude towards my fellow-cit-
izens for the signal mark of their confidence
in selecting me to fill the first office in their
gift—a compliment rendered the more flat-
tering because of the circumstances of their
intimate personal acquaintance with me,
acquired through years of public service
on my part, in an important office, the du-
ties of which brought me in almost daily
association with them. Distrustful of my
own capacity to discharge to their satisfac-
tion the heavy duties appertaining to this
position, I shall, nevertheless, endeavor to
make some return for their generous con-
fidence, by maintaining the public honor
and advancing the public welfare, as far as
my ability will admit.

Strengthened and encouraged in the dis-
charge of duty, by a perfect assurance
derived from an intimate acquaintance with
the people of North-Carolina, that honesty
of purpose and rectitude of intention in a
public officer are more prized by them than
exalted talents, and are the surest passports
to their confidence and esteem, I come, gen-
tlemen, to the discharge of these high du-
ties at a most interesting period of our his-
tory.

In the extraordinary social progress that
characterizes the age, North-Carolina has
borne her part, in a manner gratifying to
her citizens, who ever take pleasure in her
moral and physical advancement.
A well directed system of public educa-
tion, established by law, furnishes primary
schools in all parts of our territory; so that
at this day, every child of the State has
the means of education placed within its reach.
Through the benevolent enterprise of indi-
viduals, schools and colleges for instruction
in the higher branches of learning have
been established in almost every county.—
The unfortunate and afflicted, too, have
been cared for; and the Institution for the
deaf and dumb, and the blind, and the Asy-
lum for the insane, will prove enduring
monuments of the Christian charity and
virtuous wisdom of our predecessors.

Our educational system is but an index
to the state of religion and morals among
our people. We may, without self-exalta-
tion, turn our thankful hearts toward the
Supreme Being that their growth has so
signally prospered in our midst. We are
now in the full enjoyment of the rich fruit
of that free and universal religious tolera-
tion which forms a distinguishing feature
of our government; and, instead of the
jarring of conflicting sects, we have the
harmonious action of all denominations of
Christians, in teaching the great truths of
practical religion, and introducing that
moral training among the people, which
is an essential preparation to their exorci-
sing properly the functions of self-govern-
ment.

The material progress of the State has been
fully in union with our intellectual and
moral improvement. North-Carolina has
now within her limits a line of two thou-
sand miles of safe inland navigation, adap-
ted to the uses of either steam or sailing
vessels, which, with six hundred miles of
railway, in actual operation, affords conve-

nient market facilities to three-fourths of
her population, spread over two-thirds of
her territory. Other public enterprises,
embracing in their design the entire State,
are now in successful progress. And after
all the expenditures from the public treas-
ury, necessary to the accomplishment of
these objects, it is a fact, as gratifying as
it is true, that there exists amongst us, to-
day, more individual and public wealth
than at any former period.

Upon all whom the people have entrus-
ted with power devolves the responsibility
of fostering and protecting these, the most
vital interests of the State. Happily for
the public welfare upon yourselves, with
whom is all legislative power, this burden
principally rests—nowhere can the great
interests of the State be so safely reposed
as with the representatives of the people.

Whenever Executive action may be pro-
per in connection with these or any of the
various interests of the State, it shall be di-
rected with an object single to the public
good, and according to those principles
already announced by me to the people up-
on various occasions.

I indulge an entire confidence that any
efforts of mine to add to the efficiency and
increase the usefulness of our system of
public education will be sustained by the
cordial and unanimous approval of our peo-
ple, so deeply are they impressed with the
benefits we derive from it. Upon this
subject there is but one wish, and one de-
sire.

Upon the subject of internal improve-
ments there exists some diversity of public
sentiment; which fact is well calculated to
give rise to the expectation that I will make
known, upon this occasion, the views that
I entertain, relative to a further prosecu-
tion of our public works. It is upon ques-
tions where the people are divided in opin-
ion above all others, that they have reason
to expect an unreserved avowal of the senti-
ments entertained by the public servants.
I shall endeavor to acquit myself of this
duty with directness and explicitness be-
coming this solemn occasion, and the im-
portant question under consideration.

The views which I recently expressed
relative to these enterprises, upon frequent
occasions to the public, were such as had
been maturely considered after due reflec-
tion upon the interests of the State, and our
ability to construct such works as are in-
dispensable to a development of our natu-
ral resources; and after a careful review of
them, I have no reason now to offer for
their modification.

Much as has been done towards the phys-
ical development of the State, some of our
chief sources of wealth have not yet been
reached. It may admit of doubt whether
the iron interest, for example, capable as it
certainly is of expansion, is in a more flour-
ishing condition now than when the found-
ries of Lincoln, forged cannon ball that
were employed in the battles of the revolu-
tion, while our measures of mineral coal,
a leading article in the world's commerce,
have only been sufficiently explored to
manifest our neglected riches. An agricul-
tural region, too, of undoubted capabili-
ties, and embracing, perhaps, a fourth part
of our territory, has thus far made but lim-
ited progress, because of its exclusion from
the markets of the world.

Due reflection upon facts like these, can
leave but little doubt of the policy which
our true interests dictate. A great work
has been more than half accomplished—a
vast enterprise, wisely projected with a
view to a system of our own, has, after
years of toil, and the expenditure of several
millions of money, been forwarded well
nigh to completion; and the citizens of this
generation are called upon to perform their
share of this labor, in which is centered
the most cherished hopes of the State, and
for which we will have our chief claim up-
on millions that will come after us, for their
gratitude and thanks.

The stern requirements of a progressive
civilization impel us to prosecute steadily
enterprises like these, which are but such
as have been accomplished by other en-
lightened States, and at this day are regar

of Representatives resolved: "That the permanent seat of government ought to be at some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna." On the introduction of a bill to give effect to this resolution, much feeling was exhibited, especially by the Southern members. Mr. Madison thought if the proceeding of that day had been foreseen by Virginia, that State might not have become a party to the Constitution. The question was allowed by every member to be a matter of great importance. Mr. Scott said the future tranquility and well-being of the United States depended as much on this as on any question that ever had or could come before Congress. And Mr. Fisher Ames remarked that every principle of pride and honor, and even patriotism, were engaged. For a time any agreement appeared to be impossible; but the good genius of our system finally prevailed, and on the 16th of July, 1790, an act was passed containing the following clause:

"That a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed, on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, be, and the same is hereby accepted, for the permanent seat of government of the United States."

The same act provided that Congress should hold its sessions at Philadelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800, when the government should remove to the district selected on the Potomac. Thus settled a question which produced much sectional feeling between the States. But all difficulties were not yet surmounted; for Congress, either from indifference or the want of money, failed to make adequate appropriations for the erection of public buildings, and the commissioners were often reduced to great straits to maintain the progress of the work. Finding it impossible to borrow money in Europe, or to obtain it from Congress, Washington, in December, 1796, made a personal appeal to the Legislature of Maryland, which was responded to by an advance of \$100,000; but in so deplorable a condition was the credit of the federal government, that the State required as a guaranty of payment the pledge of the private credit of the commissioners.

From the beginning Washington had advocated the present seat of government—its establishment here was due, in a large measure, to his influence; it was his wisdom and prudence that composed disputes, and settled conflicting titles, and it was chiefly through his personal influence that funds were provided to prepare the buildings for the reception of the President and Congress.

The wings of the Capitol having been sufficiently prepared, the government removed to this District on the 17th of November, 1800. Or Mr. Wolcott expressed it, left the comforts of Philadelphia. "To go to the Indian place with the long name in the woods on the Potomac." I will not pause to describe the appearance at that day of the place where the city was to be. Contemporary accounts represent it as desolate, in the extreme, with its long-unopened avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees instead of houses. It is enough to say, that Washington projected the whole plan upon a scale of centuries, and that time enough remains to fill the measure of his great conception.

The Senate continued to occupy the north wing, and the House of Representatives the south wing of the Capitol until the 24th of August, 1814, when the British army entered the city and burned the public buildings. This occurred during the recess, and the President immediately convened the Congress. Both Houses met in a brick building known as Blodgett's Hotel, which occupied a part of the square now covered by the General Post Office. But the accommodations in that house being quite insufficient, a number of public spirited citizens erected a more commodious building on Capitol Hill, and tendered it to Congress: the offer was accepted and both Houses continued to occupy it until the wings of the new Capitol were completed. This building yet stands on the street opposite of the north-eastern corner of the Capitol square, and has since been occasionally occupied by persons employed in different branches of the public service.

On the 6th of December, 1819, the Senate assembled for the first time in this chamber, which has been the theatre of their deliberations for more than thirty-nine years. And now the strifes and uncertainties of the past are finished; we see around us on every side the proofs of stability and improvement; this Capitol is worthy of the Republic; noble public buildings meet the view on every hand—treasures of science and the arts begin to accumulate. As this flourishing city enlarges, it testifies to the wisdom and forecast that dictated the plan of it. Future generations will not be disturbed with questions concerning the centre of population or of territory, since the steamboat, the railroad, and the telegraph, have made communication almost instantaneous. The spot is sacred by a thousand memories, which are so many pledges that the city of Washington, founded by him and bearing his revered name, with its beautiful site, bounded by picturesque eminences, and the broad Potomac, and lying within view of his home and his tomb, shall remain forever the political Capital of the United States.

It would be interesting to note the gradual changes which have occurred in the practical working of the government since the adoption of the Constitution; and it may be appropriate to this occasion to remark one of the most striking of them. At the origin of the government the Senate seemed to be regarded chiefly as an executive council. The President often visited the chamber and conferred personally with its body. Most of its business was transacted with closed doors, and it took comparatively little part in legislative debates.

The rising and vigorous intellects of the country sought the arena of the House of Representatives as the appropriate theatre for the display of their powers. Mr. Madison observed on some occasion that, being a young man, and desiring to increase his reputation, he could not afford to enter the Senate; and it will be remembered that, so late as 1812, the great debates which preceded the war, and aroused the country to the assertion of its rights took place in the other branch of Congress. To such an extent was the idea of seclusion carried, that when this chamber was completed, no seats were prepared for the accommodation of the public; and it was not until many years afterwards the semi-circular gallery was erected which admits the

people to be witnesses of your proceedings. But now, the Senate, besides its peculiar relations to the executive department of the government, assumes its full share of duty as a coequal branch of the Legislature; indeed, from the limited number of its members, and for other obvious reasons, the most important questions, especially of foreign policy, are apt to pass first under discussion in this body, and to be a member of it is justly regarded as one of the highest honors which can be conferred on an American statesman.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the causes of this change, or to say that it is a concession both to the importance and individuality of the States, and to the free and open character of the government. In connection with this change, however, it is worthy of remark that it has been effected without a change from any quarter, that the Senate has transcended its constitutional sphere—a tribute at once to the moderation of the Senate, and another proof to thoughtful men of the comprehensive wisdom with which the framers of the Constitution secured essential principles without inconveniently embarrassing the action of the government.

The progress of this popular movement, in one aspect of it, has been steady and marked. At the origin of the government, no arrangements in the Senate were made for spectators; in this chamber about one third of the space is allotted to the public, and in the new apartment the galleries cover two-thirds of its area. In all free countries the admission of the people to witness legislative proceedings is an essential element of public confidence, and it is not to be anticipated that this wholesome principle will ever be abused by the substitution of partial and interested demonstrations for the expression of a matured and enlightened public opinion. Yet it should never be forgotten that not France, but the turbulent spectators within the hall, awed and controlled the French Assembly. With this lesson and its consequences before us, the time will never come when the deliberations of the Senate shall be swayed by the blandishments or the thunders of the galleries.

It is impossible to disconnect from an occasion like this, a crowd of reflections on our own past history, and of speculations on the future. The most meagre account of the Senate involves a summary of the progress of our country. From year to year you have seen your representation enlarge; time and again you have proudly welcomed a new sister unto the Confederacy, and the occurrences of this day are a material and impressive proof of the growth and prosperity of the United States. Three periods in the history of the Senate mark in striking contrast three epochs in the history of the Union.

On the 3d of March, 1789, when the government was organized under the Constitution, the Senate was composed of the representatives of eleven States, containing three millions of people. On the 6th of December, 1819, when the Senate met for the first time, in this room, it was composed of the representatives of twenty-one States, containing nine millions of people.

To-day, it is composed of the representatives of thirty-two States, containing more than twenty-eight millions of people, prosperous, happy, and still devoted to constitutional liberty. Let these great facts speak for themselves to all the world.

The career of the United States cannot be measured by that of any other people of whom history gives account; and the mind is almost appalled at the contemplation of the prodigious force which has marked their progress. Sixty-nine years ago thirteen States, containing three millions inhabitants, burdened with debt, and exhausted by the long war of independence, established for their common good a free constitution, on principles new to mankind, and began their experiment with the good wishes of a few doubting friends, and the derision of the world. Look at the result to-day: twenty-eight millions of people, in every way happier than an equal number in any other part of the globe, the centre of population and political power descending the western slopes of the Allegheny mountains, and the original thirteen States, forming but the eastern margin on the map of our vast possessions. See besides, Christianity, civilization, and the arts given to a continent—the despised colonies grown into a power of the first class, representing and protecting ideas that involve the progress of the human race—a commerce greater than that of any other nation—every variety of climate, soil, and production to make a people powerful and happy—free interchange between the States—in a word, behold present greatness, and in the future an empire to which the ancient mistress of the world in the height of her glory could not be compared. Such is our country; ay, and more, far more, than my mind could conceive, or my tongue could utter. Is there an American who regrets the past? Is there one who will deride his country's laws, pervert her Constitution, or alienate her people? If there be such a man, let his memory descend to posterity laden with the execrations of all mankind.

So happy is the political and social condition of the United States, and so accustomed are we to the secure enjoyment of a freedom elsewhere unknown, that we are apt to undervalue the treasures we possess, and to lose in some degree the sense of obligation to our forefathers. But when the strifes of faction shake the government, and even threaten it, we may pause with advantage long enough to remember that we are reaping the reward of other men's labors. This liberty we inherit—this admirable Constitution, which has survived peace and war, prosperity and adversity—this double scheme of government, State and Federal, so peculiar and so little understood by other Powers, yet which protects the earnings of industry, and makes the largest personal freedom compatible with public order; these great results were not achieved without wisdom and toil, and blood. The touching and heroic record is before the world; but to all this we were born, and like heirs upon whom has been cast a great inheritance, have only the duty to preserve, to extend, and to adorn it. The grand productions of the era in which the foundations of this government were laid, reveal the deep sense its founders had of their obligations to the whole family of man. Let us never forget that the responsibilities imposed on this generation are by so much the greater than those which rested on our revolutionary ancestors, as the population, extent and power of our country surpasses the dawn of its origin.

It would be a pleasing task to pursue many trains of thought, not wholly foreign to this occasion, but the temptation to enter

the wide field must be rigorously curbed; yet I may be pardoned, perhaps, for one or two additional reflections. The Senate is assembled for the last time in this chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet it must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of the departed orators and statesmen, who have engaged in high debates, and shaped the policy of their country. Hereafter the American and the stranger, as they wander through the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many great materials have accumulated for history. They will recall the images of the great and good, whose renown is the common property of the Union; and they will remember that the noblest of the seats once occupied by the mighty three, whose names and fame—associated in life—death has not been able to sever; illustrious men, who, in their generation, sometimes divided, sometimes led, and sometimes resisted public opinion—for they were of that higher class of statesmen who seek the right and follow their convictions. There, sat Calhoun, the Senator—inflexible, austere, oppressed, but not overwhelmed by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions—seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it; a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties.

This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself, and scorning the contrivances of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater for the simple dignity of his senatorial demeanor. Type of his northern home, he rises before the imagination in the grand and graceful outline of his form and intellect, like a great New England rock, repelling a New England wave. As a writer, his productions will be cherished by statesmen and scholars while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator, his great efforts are historically associated with this chamber, whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words.

On the outer circle, sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by age, and exhibiting in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that, of yore, electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage—all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and a charm of character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man!—orator, patriot, philanthropist—whose light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world; and whose declining sun, as it hastened down the West, threw back its level beams in hues of mellowed splendor to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and served so well.

All the States may point with gratified pride to the services in the Senate of their patriotic sons. Crowding the memory come the names of Adams, Hayne, Mason, Otis, Macon, Pinckney, and the rest—I cannot number them—who, in the record of their acts and utterances, appeal to their successors to give the Union a destiny not unworthy of the past. What models were these to awaken emulation, or to plunge in despair! Fortunate will be the American statesman who, in this age, or in succeeding times shall contribute to invest the new hall to which we go with historic memories like those which cluster here.

And now, Senators, we leave this memorable chamber, bearing with us, unimpaired, the constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowledgment to the Divine Power who controls the destinies of empires, and whose goodness we adore. The structures reared by men, yield to the corroding tooth of time. These marble walls must moulder with ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not decay. Let us devoutly trust that another Senate, in another age, shall bear to a new and larger chamber this Constitution vigorous and inviolate—and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the representatives of American States still united, prosperous and free.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The Revenue bill has been prepared by the Committee, presented to the Commons, and is now in the hands of the State printer. It is from the pen of the able and laborious Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Fries, and was drawn up of course in accordance with the views of the majority. We have not had time to examine its provisions carefully, but we observe that the bill proposes on land twenty cents on the hundred dollars' value, and 80 cents on the poll. It is estimated that the bill will add about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the public revenue.

Every patriot is called upon to vote for revenue to meet the State's liabilities and to carry on the government. We have no doubt that the wiser means will be provided for these purposes.—*Standard.*

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—We regret to have to record the death of one of the most venerable and venerated citizens of our city, Dr. Thomas Williamson, which occurred this morning, at his residence. He had a paralytic attack while on the street last Monday, was carried home, and is now numbered among the dead. He had attained the good old age of 68 years, and departed as he had lived, with the respect of all.

He was a native of Maryland, and entered the naval service 13th May, 1813, his present commission, as a Surgeon ranking with Commanders, being dated from the same month in 1824. His sea service amounts to 11 years and 1 month, 5 years and 7 months of it under his last commission. During a service of 44 years and 7 months he was unemployed only 4 years and 9 months. His name is the fourth in the navy register in his grade.—*Porter's Transcript.*

Mr. Dillard, the Senator from Chowan and Gates, was called home on Tuesday last by information of sickness in his family.—*Standard.*

CONVICTS.—Marion Cropps, tried for the murder of William McGowan in Baltimore, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.
ELIZABETH CITY:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1859.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the late style and firm of J. B. Godwin & Co., was dissolved on the 8th instant, by limitation.

J. L. Palmer having retired from the concern, the business of the late firm will be settled by the other partners only.
J. B. GODWIN,
MARTIN V. B. GILBERT,
JOHN L. PALMER.

The business of the "Democratic Pioneer" office will be conducted by the subscribers under the same firm as heretofore.
J. B. GODWIN,
MARTIN V. B. GILBERT,
Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 28, 1858.

See the advertisement of Elizabeth City Seminary.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for February.—The sun is hardly more regular in his rising than Godley in making its appearance in our sanctum. And then when it comes there is always something good in it. So our lady friends all say, and if they don't know, who does? The February number is capital.

CAROLINA CITY TIMES.—We have received the first number of a new paper, with the above heading, just issued at Carolina City, N. C., by A. B. Chapin & Co., Editors and publishers. It is neutral in politics; price \$2.00 a year, in advance.

THE MURFREESBORO' CITIZEN.—The last issue of this paper contains the Salutory of its new editor, Mr. Charles Henry Foster, who will in future control its columns. Mr. Foster has for some time previous, been connected with the Norfolk Day Book, and is known to be a pleasing and graceful writer. He is a sterling Democrat, and we welcome him as a collaborer in the first district, not doubting that under his direction the "Citizen" will be a valuable helper in the good cause.

THE GREENSBORO' TIMES.—It is always a source of gratification to know that our contemporaries are making their way to public favor, and that a just remuneration is the reward of their enterprise and toil. The last number of the Greensboro' Times gives unmistakable evidence of the high estimation in which it is held. It comes to us enlarged and improved, and is now one of the best literary papers in the State. May its course be upward and onward, until it attains the goal at which it is aiming.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The "Little Giant" has again been elected to the Senate of the United States by a majority of 8 votes over his Abolition competitor, Abram Lincoln. We do not regret this result, but rather rejoice at it, for whatever was the failing of Mr. Douglas, he is by far a better man than Lincoln. The latter is a Black Republican of the worst stamp; he belongs to the school of Hale, Wilson, Sumner, Wade & Co., and could not be worse. Senator Douglas, according to his recent enunciation of principles, differs from the National Democracy upon a single point, and that, though an important one, we hope he may yet rectify.

CUBA.—The recommendation contained in the Message of President Buchanan touching the acquisition of Cuba, seems to have stirred the gall of the English and French press, and a very clear intimation has been given that its annexation to the United States, even with the consent of Spain, will be resisted to the death by the combined powers of England and France. In view of this declaration, a resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives calling upon the President to communicate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the correspondence between the governments of France and England and our own, relative to the cession of Cuba to the United States.

WYMAN, THE WIZARD.—AVON HALL was, last night, crowded to overflowing to witness the astonishing powers of Wyman in feats of magic, and ventriloquism. The fame of the justly celebrated necromancer had preceded him, and before the hour announced for the exhibition to commence, every nook and corner of the Hall was occupied, and many were forced to go away, unable to obtain admittance. Wyman is too well known for us to attempt to eulogize his skill in his profession; it is fortunate for him that he was not born at an earlier period, or it is probable that there would have been a jubilee among the good old souls of that day who would have burnt him as the chief of wizards and the prince of darkness. All we have to say, is, one and all, go and see Wyman, and if you don't think he is old cloven foot himself, it will not be difficult to believe that he has an intimate relationship with his majesty of the mischievous regions.

THE FRENCH SPOILATION BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, thinks the French Spoliation bill which has passed the Senate, will probably pass the House. The board of commissioners to be appointed to examine and decide upon the claims is to consist of three members, with a salary of \$3,000 each, and the legal existence of the board is limited to three years. The awards made are to be paid in certificates of United States five per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

IN THE SENATE OF THIS STATE.—There is a gentleman, Josiah Turner by name, a know nothing from the county of Orange, who, since his elevation to the Senate, and perhaps before, has been afflicted with a mania to become the leader of his party. Whether his ability is equal to his pretensions or his qualifications for the leadership will compare with his aspirations for that important position, are questions which we feel ourself at liberty to determine by the exhibitions of both which he has given in the Senate. From these, we conclude that he has very little of the elements of a foremost man in his composition, but enough of the desire to become one to root out the most accomplished party tactician in the State. It is unfortunate for his soaring genius, that he has not the strength of limb to carry him upward; he is like a clipped winged turkey, one side goes up a bit but the other pulls it down.

The first effort of this indefatigable seeker after glory was, the introduction of a series of resolutions in the Senate censuring the course of Mr. Buchanan, and endorsing S. A. Douglas. For the purpose of throwing a firebrand in the Democratic party, he was willing to delay the business which he was sent to transact, lengthen the session, waste the public money, and then go home with a charge of wasteful expenditure against the Democracy in his mouth. This move was check-mated, and the would-be leader left to brood over his failure.

The Raleigh Standard describes a scene in which Mr. Turner was the principal actor, that deserves the withering condemnation of all parties. Mr. Turner was not sustained by his party friends—to their credit be it spoken—in the Legislature, and we imagine his constituents will find as little in his course to approve.

We take from the report of the Standard a small portion of the proceedings, which will give the reader some idea of the factious and highly censurable course which the Senator from Orange thought proper to pursue. Upon the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

The list for Anson was first taken up. Mr. Turner asked the Senator from that county if he had examined the list, and if the men recommended were of good character. He proceeded to address the Senate on the general question of magistrates, pointing out Senators' duties and those he had out for himself.

Mr. Guyther did not think it a part of Mr. Turner's duty to lecture the Senate on morality. Mr. Turner did not lecture, but he would object, and had the right to do so, to any immoral character. He objected to the levity with which this business had begun. Messrs. Cherry and Cunningham twitted Mr. Turner for his fling at levity in the face of the fact that he had always been a leader in it, and had promised to lead it on the present occasion.

Mr. Turner considered the constitution put him in a ridiculous position when it called upon him to vote for men he did not know. He was determined not to vote so, and would insist upon calling for the eyes and noses of every person on the list separately. Mr. Turner continued at length amidst calls to order and much confusion, and in the midst of one of his finest flights of imagination.

The list from Anson was passed upon, and others taken up. The same or a similar course was pursued on each by Mr. Turner. Several Senators complained that Mr. Turner should set himself up as the special guardian of North-Carolina and call the eyes and noses and object because he did not know all the persons recommended, and that he should constitute himself the judge of the respectability of the State.

Mr. Turner replied—was again and again called to order, amidst the utmost confusion. Mr. Gorrell moved to take all the recommendations from the table in a body, and pass upon them, for it was evident the list could not be gone through with to-day.

Mr. Turner protested. Was it the intention of the Senator to appoint perjurers, forgers and villains to the administration of justice? He would resist this movement if it kept the Senate till next December. He would prove that such characters were on the lists—he would never consent to their appointment.

The entire sitting of 14½ hours was characterized by the same, or a worse, spirit than that with which it was begun, and the eyes and noses were called by Mr. Turner twenty-eight times. Orange would do well to allow Mr. Turner to remain at home the balance of his life.

HATRED FOR DEMOCRACY.—There is one thing in which our opponents are certainly consistent, however much they may have chafed upon matters of party policy, however variable their course upon all questions of public interest. Though expert in shifting sails to catch the popular breeze, in an insatiable, intense undying hatred towards the Democratic party, there has been neither faltering, fluctuation, or abatement. Now, as in days of yore, the same burning, devouring passion moves them to action. Now, as at every period antecedent, whenever they have engaged the Democracy in battle, or under whatever name they have appeared before the country, an unyielding hatred and concentrated malignity of purpose have underlaid all their schemes and constituted the main spring of their onslaught upon the Democracy. There is this difference between the opposition of to-day and the opposition of former times. Though actuated by the same spirit of deadly hostility, they made some show of fighting for principles; while condemning the policy of the Democratic party, they placed themselves upon a platform better calculated, they contended, to sustain the weight of the country. The doctrines of the Jeffersonian school were abhorred and attacked with a ferocity, equalled only by the bitter as-

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Senior Class, College, held January 5th, the consequence of the death of one of its members, Mr. J. C. NEWBOLD, of City, N. C., a committee was appointed to draft resolutions appropriate to the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Creator, in the exercise of a wise and to us, exceedingly mysterious providence, to remove from our midst a most esteemed and beloved classmate, bearing always seemed to us the Christian and a gentleman, and qualities both of mind and of heart have ever held in the highest appreciation;

Resolved, 1st. That we cannot but regret that he should have been so early and so suddenly removed from the life of the community, and that we should have been deprived of the companionship of one who was so well calculated to inspire warm feelings of friendship, and to whom it may be truly said—

"None knew thee but to love thee." Or knew thee but to praise thee.

Resolved, 2d. That we are convinced that in him not only have our class been deprived of their ornament, but his church and country lost much in the piety and genius of whose career would have been as glorious to them, as it was glorious to himself.

Resolved, 3d. That we most sympathize with his bereaved relatives in their sorrow at the loss of one who could never have been to them a source of pride and comfort, and recommend to them the consolation, lies in the knowledge that his condition could only have been a tribute to a higher state of happiness.

Resolved, 4th. That we tender our felt condolences to our fellow-students that the hand of death has struck from their midst one who by their us, was so highly esteemed for his moral character, and whose pleasant memory has closely wedded him to the memory of their entire number.

Resolved, 5th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, also to the Elizabeth City Press, the N. C. Advocate, and the N. C. Advocate, for publication.

J. D. BLACKWELL,
W. S. DAVIS,
E. S. HARDY,
C. THROWER,
H. B. COWLES.

THE WRECK OF THE ELIZABETH SCHOONER SUSAN.—Capt. Marry in a series of letters, owner of the schooner Susan, gives account of her loss and the safety and of her passengers. She went ashore the 16th ult. An extract from a says:

At 3 o'clock, A. M., I discovered my position on the poop, breakers, lee bow and immediately ordered the boat to be put "down" and the yards sharp up. The man at the helm, fright and confusion, put the wheel "up," which brought the schooner to the wind, and before there was time to stop, the Susan went stem first, and sank under the water. In a few moments the bilged and in two. The forecast, we cut away the mainmast jumped out of the stern, and the mizzen topmast throwing Mr. Van Slyke (acting 2d mate) into the breakers under our lee, whence he was fortunately rescued by the gallantry of a seaman named Joseph tenstien.

Daylight revealed to us a jagged coral reef, the N. E. point of Great Reef, lat. 16 deg. 54 min. N., long. deg. 428 min. W. Two passengers, tempted to cut away the boat, were dissuaded by a revolver, and the midship discipline was maintained. After we discovered a small key, covered with coral trees, bearing S. S. W., sixteen miles, to which I dispatched mate and four men in our only boat, two day's ration, to seek assistance, then got aboard, (having better four foot water,) and went to work to construct a catamaran, or raft, capable of holding all hands. By noon the (Thursday) 17th, we had by securing spars across empty water casks, a very strong and buoyant raft, would hold all hands, (112) with a week's provisions and water, passengers worked cheerfully, most being in the surf twelve hours at a time. At 1 P. M., just after having cut our raft, we desisted a light beating side the reef for us, which proved the schooner Wasp, of eight tons, belonging to a family of turtle fishers, inhabit Middle Key on this reef, had been brought to our assistance. Carr, the 1st officer, whom I had in our boat. We immediately commenced freighting the Wasp with provisions, no easy task, as everything had to be transported through the surf. We were embarked in canoes, without vision, each stepping over the rail, name was called.

This day we succeeded in securing about fifty in charge of C. L. Adams, with some of the Susan's sails, to construct tents on the Key, were safely and expeditiously made. The "Wasp" sent back for more provisions, was continued until 10-day, (21st), the last man was landed without a scratch. You will observe, by comparing that the last party was on the water six days, exposed to the surf, and constantly broke over them, and that for the last thirty hours without water. As commander of the vessel, it was my duty and my privilege to last to leave her; so when everything was safely taken off, I took my papers, and left in a canoe for the Key, where I was received with three cheers from our high spirited and devoted passengers. Upon our arrival, the Key we found a fast prepared by our friends in advance, and did justice to the conch soup, fried yams, coffee, &c., which were well to regale us.

NOTICE.—By VIRTUE OF A TRUST created by M. Jones, I shall sell on the 25th of this month, the SPOT and LANDS, being some 1200 or less, lately occupied by M. Jones, from day of sale.

Should the weather not permit, the sale will take place on the first day of January, 1859.

LETTER FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Editor of the Washington Statesman: I have just received your issue of the 10th inst., and am glad to see that you have given me the first place in your publication. I am, however, not at all surprised at this, as I have been so long a friend of the Statesman, and so long a resident of Washington, that I have become a familiar name to your readers. I am, however, not at all surprised at this, as I have been so long a friend of the Statesman, and so long a resident of Washington, that I have become a familiar name to your readers. I am, however, not at all surprised at this, as I have been so long a friend of the Statesman, and so long a resident of Washington, that I have become a familiar name to your readers.

Jan. 7, 1859.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

SENATE.

The President, in reply to a resolution, that the President has violated the Constitution of the United States by landing in Georgia, that every effort is being made to bring the offenders to justice, it is inexpedient to transmit the correspondence in the case.

HOUSE.

The day was consumed in general discussion.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., near Sunbury, Gates county, Mr. HOLIDAY WILSON, aged 92 years 11 months and 6 days—leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. The deceased was beloved by all who knew him.

DIED.

On the 9th inst., near Sunbury, Gates county, Mr. HOLIDAY WILSON, aged 92 years 11 months and 6 days—leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. The deceased was beloved by all who knew him.

ELIZABETH CITY SEMINARY.

On the 9th inst., near Sunbury, Gates county, Mr. HOLIDAY WILSON, aged 92 years 11 months and 6 days—leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. The deceased was beloved by all who knew him.

VALENTINES!

On the 9th inst., near Sunbury, Gates county, Mr. HOLIDAY WILSON, aged 92 years 11 months and 6 days—leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. The deceased was beloved by all who knew him.

TRENDON'S SACRIFICE

On the 9th inst., near Sunbury, Gates county, Mr. HOLIDAY WILSON, aged 92 years 11 months and 6 days—leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. The deceased was beloved by all who knew him.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

On the 9th inst., near Sunbury, Gates county, Mr. HOLIDAY WILSON, aged 92 years 11 months and 6 days—leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. The deceased was beloved by all who knew him.

MILLS H. EURE, Proprietor.

On the 9th inst., near Sunbury, Gates county, Mr. HOLIDAY WILSON, aged 92 years 11 months and 6 days—leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss. The deceased was beloved by all who knew him.

CONCLUDED FROM SUPPLEMENT

1562 From Summerfield to Oak Ridge, 4 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Summerfield Monday and Thursday at 8 a.m.; Arrive at Oak Ridge by 9 a.m. Leave Oak Ridge Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. Arrive at Summerfield by 7 a.m.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE, AND CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, _____, whose post office address is _____, county of _____, State of _____, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1859, to June 30, 1863, on route No. _____, between _____ and _____, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated December 13, 1858, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz: _____, for the annual sum of _____ dollars.

PROPOSAL.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also, after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to the advertisement, and subject to all the conditions therein contained.

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at _____, State of _____, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. _____ be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of August, 1859, enter into the required obligation or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient securities.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at _____, State of _____, certifies, under his oath or oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroads and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On railroads and steamboat lines, and other routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post-offices blanks, mail bags, locks, and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines the route agents of the department are to be conveyed without charge, and for their exclusive use, while traveling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient separation and due security of the mails, is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

Railroad and steamboat companies are required to take the mail from and deliver it into the post offices at the commencement and end of their routes, and to from all offices not more than eighty rods from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted for the performance of all other side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

Receipts will be required for mail bags conveyed in charge of persons employed by railroad companies. There will also be "way bills" prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the department, to accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags. On the principal stage routes, likewise, receipts will be required and way bills forwarded; the latter to be examined by the several postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of mail bags.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the advocates of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from

or deliver it into a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, or lost; for refusing, after being duly demanded, to convey the mails as frequently as the contract runs; for being concerned in running a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for violating the Post Office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mail matter out of mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests require the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made by collections from drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay based on such ground can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately for different services; and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") are forbidden by law, and cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address,) and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "star bid."

When a star bid is intended, no specific conveyance must be named. But in case two modes of conveyance are named at the same compensation, the highest or best for the service will be taken.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted, nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless dated and received before the last day for receiving proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

General guaranties cannot be admitted. The bid and guaranty should be signed plainly with the full name of each person.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors or bidders.

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of _____," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st day of August, 1859; but the service must be commenced on the 1st July preceding, or on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition to transfer will be considered until the contracts are executed and received at the department; and then no transfer will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department. In all cases the retiring contractor will be required to become one of the sureties on the new contract.

18. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will immediately after the 31st of March next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

19. Section eighteen of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let "in every case to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. They do not specify a mode of conveyance, but engage

to make the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the mode of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "star bids," and they will be construed as providing for the conveyance of the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode necessary to insure its celerity, certainty, and security."

When the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted in preference to a star or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either no mode or an inadequate mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but be set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guaranty and certificate is the only way to modify a previous bid.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster or by a judge of a court of record. No other certificate will be admitted.

AARON V. BROWN, Postmaster General.

REMOVAL.—J. M. MATHEWS' CLOCK.

Watch and Jewelry Store has been removed to the new building near the corner of Main and Road streets, third door South of the Leigh House, and opposite the law office of J. L. Ball, Esq.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Will be sold, on SATURDAY, THE 20th inst., by order of the Court, at the Court-house in said County, the Negroes belonging to the estate of T. C. Smith, dec'd., about twenty in number, consisting of men, women and children.

Said negroes will be sold on a credit of six months, interest from the day of sale, the purchaser being required to give note with approved security, payable at the Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Elizabeth City.

By the Auctioneer, J. M. MATHEWS, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE

Copartnership of the firm of MORGAN & REID was dissolved on the first day of January, 1859, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Seth Morgan, who is alone authorized to receipt for the same.

SETH MORGAN, W. B. REID.

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to state that, having taken the entire interest of W. B. Reid in the late firm of Morgan & Reid, he will carry on the business on his own account—hoping by strict attention to share a portion of the patronage heretofore extended to him at the old stand.

January 11, 1859. 20-1f

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR. & CO., Corner Roanoke Square and Wide Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

HAVE in Store and are manufacturing the largest stock of Housekeeping articles, embracing every new and useful article. For Housekeepers, Hotels, &c., ever offered in this market, consisting in part of: Britannia Cakes, Mugs, Oyster and Chafing Dishes of all sizes; Block Tin, Britannia Ware, Patent Coffee Condensers, Spice Boxes, Coffee and Tea Urns, Lunch Boxes, Tea and Table Spoons, Feather Dusters, Dish Baskets, Candle Sticks, Patent Balances, Water Filters, Brittain Ladles, Vegetable Cutters, Patent Saw Irons, Toast Forks, Cake Turners, Cake Pans with Tubes, Plated Cakes, Tin Plates assorted, Tin Pans, Square, Dish Covers, Knife Trays, Blanche Mangle Moulds, Bone Prints, Ice Cream Moulds, Spoons, Knife Boxes, Jelly Strainers, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Nurse Lamps, Tea Kettles and Heaters, Block Tin Sauce Pans, Kerosene Lamps, Block Tin Shaving Cases, Toilet Drainers, Egg Boxes, Wire Dippers, Nutmeg Graters, Cake Boxes, Measures, Funnel, Scones, Cake Cutters, Cake Pans, Candles Moulds, Candle Boxes, Glass Lanterns, Kitchen Utensils, Squirrel Cases, Oil Cans, and a great variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at the Roanoke Square Depot.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR. & CO., Jan 11

"ECONOMY, HEALTH, AND LUXURY."

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

If you want good Coffee—that is, Coffee well boiled, get out of the way of the "Coffee Pot," and now offered the means of securing that luxury, a desideratum long sought, never before attained. All sizes from 2 to 6 quarts. For sale by WM. D. ROBERTS, JR. & CO., Jan 11

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

I WISH TO STATE TO THE LADIES that I feel under many obligations for the liberal patronage heretofore received from them, and hope a continuance of the same.

I now wish to state that necessity compels me to call on all that are indebted to me to come forward and do what they can in payment of their accounts. I feel certain, when they come to reflect that I have to meet my payments punctually when due, they will do what they can. Though the times may be hard, come one, come all, and do your best, and I feel sure to succeed.

SARAH LABOYTEAUX, Jan. 4, 1859—1f

LAW SCHOOL AT WILLIAMSTON.

PROPOSAL, IF SUFFICIENT INDEMNITY is offered, to open a Law School on 1st February next. This village is as healthy as any in this section, and a Law School here promises at least equal advantages to any other place. There will be regular lectures and Students will have the use of a good library. Those desiring to join the school will inform me at once.

ASA BIGGS, Jan 4, 1859. 10-4f

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of this State for the incorporation of the Reynolds Male Institute, at Reynolds, Gates county.

By order of the Trustees.

Q. H. TROTMAN, Dec. 15, 1858. 10-4f

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

IN NORFOLK CO., VA.

It lies on the Dismal Swamp Canal, about 7 miles from Deep Creek and 14 from Norfolk, and contains from 200 to 1500 acres, about 150 to 200 of which are now in arable order, the balance in original forest.

The soil is adapted to the production of Indian corn and other crops usually cultivated in that section. About 5 or 600 acres of the tract would make as fine a farm as any in Eastern Virginia; adjoining lands of similar quality unimproved, have produced from 14 to 15 barrels of corn per acre, and the wood and timber on the land would pay every expense of clearing, when it would be worth \$50 per acre.

It presents, also, great facilities for carrying on the wood business. Immense quantities of the best quality could be sold at paying prices at Norfolk or on the Canal bank, along which the land stretches for several miles. The facilities of water carriage would also render the trucking business profitable.

There is a large Juniper swamp on the tract, valuable for its rail and shingle timber.

The pasture and range for stock is unsurpassed. A free school is within one mile of the dwelling. Persons desirous of purchasing are referred to Messrs. George T. Wallace and John West, who live near the place, and to Mr. Benjamin T. Tatem, near Norfolk, who will take pleasure in showing the land and its advantages.

For further information and terms, which will be liberal, apply to

JOSEPH T. TATEM, 13-1f

Buy Early Copies.—Now Ready

THE POETICAL WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE,

Beautifully Illustrated with more than ONE HUNDRED ORIGINAL DESIGNS BY DARKEY, BILKETT, FOSTER, PICKENS, TENNIEL, SCOTT, DUGAN and MADON; and engraved in the finest style of Wood Engraving by

COOPER, LINTON, EVANS, &c., &c. Splendidly Bound.—Price \$2.50. A few Copies at a Moderate Price. Apply to

JOSEPH T. TATEM, 13-1f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Full Term, 1858.

Wm. F. Martin, Ass. of Jm. Black & Co., vs. J. H. Cudworth.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. H. Cudworth is not within the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Democratic Pioneer, a paper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, for six successive weeks, that said Cudworth make his personal appearance before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Pasquotank, at the Court-house in Elizabeth City, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there to answer, plead or demur in this cause, or Judgment final will be taken.

Witness, W. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, Anno Domini, 1858.

Test, W. E. VAUGHAN, Ck. December 7, 1858. [Pr. \$5.62 1/2] 16-6w.

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READ! READ! READ!

AND REMEMBER THAT AT W. M. MILLAR'S

CASH BARGAIN STORE, No. 11 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

You can buy all the DRY GOODS

you want at the lowest CASH PRICES!

OUR STOCK IS NEW AND COMPLETE, and buyers in either large or small quantities will find it to their advantage to examine our goods.

Remember, MILLAR'S CASH BARGAIN STORE, No. 11 Market Square, next to Seahy's Shoe Store.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, where he selected, with great care, a

Most Splendid and general assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

among which can be found some beautiful dress patterns, together with every article generally called for by his numerous customers. Among his assortment can be found Ladies' Cloaks, of every description; elegant and magnificent Shawls, (new style,) Collars of every variety and price; Underclothes of the most superb quality and style. Domestic and other goods for family use—a large assortment.

For Gentlemen, he has a rich and splendid lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, together with material of every kind and quality. In a word, he wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he intends keeping on hand, at all times, a general assortment of every article usually found in a well-regulated Dry Goods and Ready-Made Clothing Store; and all he asks is, that those in want will give him a call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all that so call upon him. Do not forget the Store, nearly opposite the Old Bank, where rich and beautiful goods can be procured at reasonable terms.

Bonnets trimmed by Mrs. Weisel, and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves. In conclusion, allow me to return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope for the continuance of the same.

S. WEISEL, Elizabeth City, Oct. 16, '58—1s.

VICKERY & COMPANY.

LEADERS AND INTRODUCERS OF THE STATIONERY LINE!

Messrs. VICKERY & COMPANY would inform the Public that they are prepared to furnish every article in their line at lower prices than ever. Having lately gone to great expense in fitting up in the handsomest style their store, would they cordially invite every one to call and examine their stock, (which is now the largest in this section of the country,) before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that they will there find what cannot be found in any other establishment in this City.

STRANGERS

visiting our City will please not overlook this notice, as they can find here the most beautiful articles for Bridal or Birthday presents, or in fact any article in the fancy goods line.

Recollect at VICKERY & COMPANY'S City Book Store, Norfolk, Va. 26

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale 20 new horse power, STEAM ENGINES, new 20 horse and well adapted for steamboat or saw mill purposes. Also, the STEAMER VIRGINIA and BARGE AERIAL. They will be sold upon reasonable terms. Apply to

J. B. JOHNSON, Portsmouth, Va.

Mr. JOHNSON will be at the Leigh House, Elizabeth City, for a few days, where he can be seen by any one wishing to purchase. 17-1f

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE

NOW is the time, and ROBERTS & CO.'S is the place, to buy one of the XL all-weather Refrigerators.

Improved Water Coolers, Patent and plain Ice Cream Freezers, Tin Safes, Summer Furnaces, Patent Fruit Jars, Ice Pickers, New World Cook Stoves, Kerosene Lamps, Fluid Lamps of all kinds, Niagara Jet Shower Bath, Six Baths, Bathing Tubs, Tin and Japanned Ware of all kinds, Agricultural Rollers, &c. All of which we offer at extremely low rates. Norfolk, Va., June 29.

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